WHAT SAMPSON SAYS

Official Report on the Destruction of Cervera.

DESCRIBES THE BLOCKADE

Schley's Report Accompanies That of the Admiral.

Washington, July 28 .- The official repon of Admiral Sampson up in the engagement in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed has been received at the navy department and given to the press. The portion referring to the actual progress of the engagement is substantially mat- features involved, and of reporting the ter which has been fully detailed hitherto by the Assoc and Press. The concluding portion, relating largely to the board will be speedily forwarded. conduct of the bankade before the battle and to the results and effects of the famous conflict, containing much minute information hitherto unpublished, is as

"I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night, and deliberately elected to make the attempt in the daylight. This was the case, I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristo

"It seems proper to briefly describe the manner in which this was accomplished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade-there being but one entrance and that a narrow one, and the deep wapresenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port-June 1-the moon was at its full and there was suffiement outside of the entrance to escape, or for his torpedo boxts to make us ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so galiantly taken into the channel on June 2, did not ob-I therefore maintained the blockade as follows: To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro-dependent uon the condition of the atmosphere-they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel and held it steadily there. This lighted

ne or two of our tarpedo boxes. With | tainty, a total loss." this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could ge out of the harbor undetected, After the arrival abound the American ships, Admiral of the army, when the situation forced Sampson says; upon the Spanish admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night-blockading distance was reduced to two miles for

put it into evecution. The Massachusetts | manity was complete. that morning to coal at Guantinamo, like this work, and deserved a better fate North Atlantic Fleet, Second Squadron, than to be absent that morning. I enment copies of orders and memorandum

It is difficult to discriminate in praise, with the Spanish feet on July3, 1888, The object of the blockade of Cervera's | At 9:35 a. m. Admiral Cervera, with the had got beyond the range of their own same time. This vessel was the farthest

the last hour, and had any moddent he Colon. From the moment the Spanish destroyed easily in the action.

ARE SUPERIUM O'LEMETATION
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.

OND TWO New York Transackly Musilicia.
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Or Mare in a Collect Deposit of Sections, Musilicia. The Control of the On cont. Manager of the Property of the state of the stat OFFICE AND DOCES, BUSH AND IL. WATLE STS. CHICAGO I main prime lamiting a shall of

both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to Colon. or injury to ships in a combat with modgunnery is poor at the best, and the guperior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and scienced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and by bservation. The Spanish vessels as they dashed out of the harbor were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedlly diminished in volime and soon almost disappeared.

"The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been emarkably destructive. An examination f the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere plerced and her decks were who had fallen.

"The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and of the commanding officers

"A board, appointed by myself several days ugo made a critical examination of the vessels, both with a view of reportng on the effect of our fire and military chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of

CHASE OF THE COLON. The last and most thrilling event of the long chase—the running down of the Cristobal Colon-Admiral Sampson describes

"There remained now of the Spanish was their best and fastest vessel. Forced. by the situation to bug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by a superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore, the Colon was about that she had no chance of escape. At hauled down her colors and ran ashore cient light during the night to enable Santiago. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn moon and the coming of dark nights in the New York and received his rethere was opportunity for the enemy to port and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and to the Resolute, which had followed the

had gone on board to receive the sur-render, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not medify.

our fire and probably is not much in- feet up the entire breadth of the channel for broken, treacherously, I am sure, after much to secure the good results of this half a mile inside the entrance so brill- her surrender, and espite all efforts she ship's part in th victory. lantly that the movements of small boats sank. When it became evident that she The navigator, Lieutenant A. C. Hodgout three small picket vessels-converted | done she would have gone down in deep suchts and, when they were available, water and would have been, to a cor-

RESCUING THE VANOUISHED.

"This rescue of prisoners, including the unded, from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the all vessels and a battleship was placed most during and gallant conduct of the alongside the searchight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel in

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S REPORT

United States Flagship Brooklyn, Gua natanamo Bay, July 6, 1808.

Sir -I have the bonor to make the fol-When all the work was done so well my observation during the engagement

squadron was fully accomplished, and Infanta Maria Taresu, Vizcaya, Oquendo each individual bore well his part in B- | Christobal Colon and two torpedo boat the commodors in command on the second destroyers, came out of the harbor of Sandivision, the captains of ships, their of- tingo de Cuba in column at distance and ficers and men, he fire of the happleships, attempted to escape to the wearwar resistance of the Spanish squadron was, enemy was coming on but his maraneat in great, part, broken almost before they had been discovered from this ship as the

forts. The fine speed of the Overon en- west, except the Vixon, in the blockade abled her to take a front position in the line. Signal was made to the western chase, and the Cristolal Colon did not division as prescribed in your general orgive up until the Oregon had thrown a ders and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron and Dinch shell beyond her. This perform-amon adds to the already brilliant record using at 1,500 years and varying to 5,000 of this fine buttleship and speaks highly until the Vizcava was destroyed, about the reports of the commanding officers ambrable efficiency has been maintained of the squadron mon the ships coming out ing the location of him and scars; also

the Brookyn's westerly blocks to po- damage done them.

About twenty or twenty-five minutes im gave her an advantage in the after the engagement began, two vessels, conversation with several of the captains, thing effect, he Texas and the New effective shell fire of the equation and fallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon would trance, where they burned and blow up have certainly overhilded the dristobal litter. The torpieds best destroyers were

the A moment afterwards, explain this immunity from loss of life Brooklyn opened fire with her 8-inch guns, landing a shell just ahead of her. Severn vessels of the best type; but Spanish | eral other shells were fired at the Col now in range of the Brooklyn's and Oregon's guns. Her commander, seeing all chances of escape cut off and the destruction awaiting his ship, fired a lee gun and struck her flag at 1:15 p. m., and ran ashore at a point some 50 miles west of Santiago harbor. Your flagship was coming up rapidly at thetime, as was also the Texas and Vixen. A little later, after your arrival, the Christobal Colon, which had struck to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, was turned over to you as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

During my official visit a littlelater, Commander Eaton, of the Resolute, appeared and reported to you the presence of a Spanish battleship near Altares, strewn with the charred remains of those Your orders to me were to take the Oregon and go eastward to meet her and this was done b ythe Brooklyn, with the result that the vessel reported as an enemy was discovered to be the Austrian cruiser infanta Maria Teresa, seegink the com-

I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the most westward blockading position, with the Vixen. and being more directly in the route taken or force them to run ashore." by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she nessed such deadly and fatally accurate your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and I deem it a high privilege to commend to you for such action as you deem proper the gallantry six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the and dashing courage, the prompt decision Oregon, but her spurt was finished and and skillful handling of their respective the American ships were now gaining vessels, of Captain Phillips, Captain Bob oon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Evans, Captain Clark and especially of Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New my chief-of-staff, Captain Cook, who was York. It was evident from the bridge of directly under my personal observation, to that of the Brooklyn, soon sent anthe New York that all the American ships and whose coolness, promptness and courwere gradually overhauling the chase and age were of the highest order. The dense that she had no chance of escape. At smoke of the combat shut out from view Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and

Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the Vixat Rio Toruquin, forty-eight miles from en, acted with conspicuous courage. Although unable to engage the heavier went on board to receive the surrender. ships of the enemy with his light guns, be derected. But with the waring of the While his boat was alongside I came up nevertheless was close in to the battle line under heavy fire and many of the enemy's hot passed beyond his vessel.

I beg to invite special attention to the an attack upon the blockeding vessels. It directed the prisoners to be transferred conduct of my flag lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley, alds, who were constantly at my side dur-Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff ing the engagement and who exposed hemselves fearlessly in discharging their duties; also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., who commanded and directed the fighting The Cristobal Colon was not injured by of the fourth division with splendid ef-

I would commend the highly meritorious at high speed. The back was so steep conduct and courage in the engagement. that she came off by the working of the of Lieutenant Commander N. E. Mason, sea. But her sea valves were opened and the executive officer, whose presence did

could not be kept affoat she was pushed son, and the division officers, Lieutenant Why the batteries never epened fire by the New York bodity up on the beach, T. D. Griffin, Lieutenant W. R. Rush, pon the searchlights of the ships was the New York's stem being placed against Lieutenant Edward Simpson, Lieutenant always a matter of surprise to me; but her for this purpose—the ship being 3. G. Doyle, Ensign Charles Webster they never did. Stationed close to the bandled by Captain Chadwick with adand the junior divisional officers were entrance of the port were three picket mirable judgment—and sank in shoal wal-launches, and at a little distance farther er, and may be saved. Had this not been tall of duty contributing to the tail of duty contributing to the accurate firing of this ship in her part of the great her batteries, the Colon and perhaps the victory of your forces.

> engineer and marine corps responded to every demand of the occasion and were carless in exposing themselves. warrant officers, Boatswain Wm. L. Hill, Carpenter G. H. Warford and Gunner W. T. Applicate, were everywhere exposed, be of service to them should the claims in watching for damage, reports of which were promptly conveyed to me,

"I have never in my life served with a braver, better or worthier crew than that what moment the fire would reach the of the Brooklyn, During the combat, last-The commanding officers merit the main magazines. In addition to this a ling from 9:25 till 1:15 p. m., much of the DAYS AND NIGHTS IN CAMP heavy surf was running just inside of the time under fire, they never flagged for a greatest praise for the perfect manner Spanish ships. But no risk deterrord our moment and were apparently undisturbed in which they entered into this plan and officers and men until their work of hu- by the storm of projectiles passing ahead,

"The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and to 1.500 prisoners, with the loss of several undred killed, estimated by Admiral

"The cosmalties on board the ship were: thought from time to time, relating to the lowing report of that part of the squadron. G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman, killed; J.

The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about twenty-five times, and do bears in all forty-one scars as the result of her participation in the great victory of your force on July 3, 1898. The cone hallfards were shot away and nearly all the signal halliards. The enign at the main mast was so shattered se action it fell to pieces.

"I congratulate you most sincerpon this great victory to the squadron under your command and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the

during a service superconjusted in the was most furious and intrific and great a memorandum of ammunition expended and the amount to fill her allowance.

"Since reaching this place and holding chase which she maintained to the end. hought is be the Terror and Oquendo, and viz.; Captain Amate of the Vizonya and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Contrerus, I have learned York were gaining on the chass during were forced to run on the beach some six that the Spanish admiral's scheme was the Brooklyn and the Vizcaya to ram her, on hopes that if they could destroy her all that is not readily destructible where review.

It can be removed by the refuse and gare. At senson drill, or the occusional rethe result was never in doubt. She feel, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Carera measurements of time and distance give her an average speed from the time and colon, permitted at clear the harden mainting of the harden measurements of time and distance give her an average speed from the time and she was run on shere at Rio Tarquino of 1.7 knots. Neither the New York for the Brooklyn around the Brooklyn around of counting the forward engine, but you the property of the press of the squarron as the Brooklyn around the property of the press of an occasional free time and the Vincing was been expected of her. Carera measurements of time and distance to their own from your flagshap.

The Virgina and Colon, permitted at clear own from your flagshap and colon, permitted for which was run on shore at Rio Tarquino of 1.7 knots. Neither the New York for forward engine, but you the press of an occasional from that the press of an occasional from the result of the squarron as the same of the press happened with a squarron as the press of an occasional from the colin flags was permitted for guard mount to the control that the bary for mentioned and the Virginian of the press happened with a squarron from the colin for guard mount to the care permitted for guard mount to the control for guard mount of the control for guard mount of the control for guard mount of the care permitted for guard mount of the control for guard for guard mount of the control for guard mount of the control f

splendid conduct and support of Captain C. E. Ciarke of the Oregon. Her speed

"To the Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station."

CAPT, CLARK OF THE OREGON. Fellowing is the report of Captain C. E. Clark, of the U. S. S. Oregon, first

"Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1998. "Sir-I have the honor to report that at 9:30 a. m. yesterday the Spanish fiest was discovered standing out of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was almost a continuous flight of projectiles over this ship, but when ou line was fairly engaged and the lowa had made a swift advance, as if to ram or close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The ship was only struck three times and at least two of them were by fragments of shells We had no casualties,

"As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your order: 'If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his ships

"We soon passed all of our ships exfire of three of the Spanish ships and the pennant of Commodore Schley. At first west battery, at a range of 1,500 yards we only used our main battery, but when from the ships and about 2,000 yards from it was discovered that the enemy's tor-the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadron, closing in rapidly, soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work six-pounders upon them, with telling efat close range. I have never before wit- feet. As we ranged up near the sternmos of their ships she headed for the beach, shooting as was done by the ships of evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, pushing on for the next shead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam she, too, was making for the beach.

"The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to 16 knots and our fire, added other, the Vizcaya, to the shore in

12:50 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened the Indiana and the Gioucester but as for a time it seemed as if she might ester extending close up to the shore line, fire and got her range—the Oregon's heavy there versels were closer to your flagship cape, but when we opened with our forshells striking beyond her-and at 1:10 no doubt their part in the conflict was ward turnet guns and the Brooklyn fol-she gave up without firing another shot, under your immediate observation. lowed she began to edge in toward the coast and her capture or destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag came down and the Brooklyn signalled 'Cease firing,' following it with Congratulations for the grand victory; thanks for your splendid assistance."

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to her and when the admiral came up with the New York and Texas and Vixen she was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from the ship under Lleutenant Commander Cogwell, the executive officer but before II p. m. the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and just as the crew left she went over on her side.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found that the Oregon had pushed to the front and was hurry ing to a succession of conflicts with the onemy's vessels if they could be overtaken and would engage, their enthusiasm

"As these vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn they might have concentrated upon and over powered her, and consequently I am persuaded that but for the way the officers steered the ship and fought and supplied Vizcaya would have escaped. Therefore "The officers of the medical, pay and I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I can not mention the name of each officer and The man individually, I am going to append a list of the officers, with their stations, that they occupied, hoping that they may ever be considered. (Here Captain Clarke gives a list of the

Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, July 16. -The soldier's opinion of his life in camp depends very largely upon his temperathe capture of the admiral and some 1,300 | ties, in which the hours of idleness are as much a part of the tedlous monotony as are the hours of drill, or it is a well adjusted and pleasant mixture of hours of work and hours of recreation.

The general programme for the day is The soldier is what most of us would reeyes epen between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. In some camps it is 4 o'clock. In none, perhaps, is it as late as 5. Then he has twenty-five or thirty minutes in General Burt and the staff of call, before mess-call summons him to breakfast. Twenty to thirty minutes are hat in haufing it down at the close of allowed for the meal, and then comes the

lazy to hold themselves erect.

In just this particular lies one of the most noticeable differences between the brain-pan regular and the volunteer. The back of the regular cas had the curves pretty JUST ONE MAN'S EXPERIENGE weil taken out of it. On drill, he stands Detroit, Mich., July 2: -Lieutenant Orin enemy erect, with his head and chin well up. He B. Myer, of the Third United States cavmay slouch a little when off duty, but his airy, is the first soldier of the war to work at setting up drill leaves its stamp reach Detroit bearing the honorable upon him evn then. Even when off ruty, if he meets an officer he comes into posi- Captain S. A. Smoke at Fort Wayne, not possible to abandon the fight in de tion and his hand goes up with that preand which is so different from the half-Our volunteer boys are somewhat excusable, though there should be more attention paid to an act which is so pre-emiwhich he stands erect, self-respecting and respectful, to recognize the presenct some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun cept the Brooklyn, bearing the broad rank to which he himself may aspire and his voice.

which he may attain. After this hour or two of drill, unless he is detailed for some special work, the and no one ever would. soldier's time is his own for four, five or six hours, according to the routine of each middle of the afternoon. Passes are iseach command, and those who have them are free to go where they will beyond the limits of the camp, provided they return by the time specified on the pass. If they rstep the time, it will probably mean the guard-house for a certain number of hours or some other form of punishment. Sometimes not more than two, three or four of these passes are issued to each mpany on each day.

Counting out the guard, the special detals, and tht men on day leave, from one-half to two-thirds of the regiment, at least, is left to its own divices and re-sources during these midday hours. Some read and some sleep. Some play ball and some play cards. Somt go to those admirable and invaluable adjuncts to all our camps, the hig tents of the Young Men's Christian Association, and play dominoes or checkers, or write home let-ters. The camp secretary of the association, Mr. Frank L. Smith, informs me Young Men's Christian Association tents at Camp Cuha Libre. The writing materials and the paper and envelopes are furnished gratuitiously by the associa-tion, and there is hardly a time during the day bitween the hours of duty when these tents are not fielled with soldiers reading, writing or playing the games which are furnished for their use. The work of the Young Men's Christian Asciation in the camps can hardly be too highly commended. Drill is resumed at from 3 to 4 o'clock

in the afternoon, according to the orders saued in the different brigades, and lasts, like the morning drill, from one to two hours. This is sometimes varied by a brigade or a division review. I attended a division review last Frday afternoon. Nine regiments of infantry, numbering in ill some 10,000 men, were in line. It is a sight which has been witnessed by few ople of the present generation. The position of the troops on their arrival on the field, and their movements afterward, would be mort easily described by diagrams. To say that they formed in "column by masses, faced to the front, is to be unintelligible to many readers Let me say, then, that the term "line" refers to the formation from side to side, while "column" refers to the formation from front to rear. In this case the position was that of "column of masses," each company being drawn up in double lines, they stood company behind stood next to each other, with the prescribed space between, in parallel colwere to draw nine straight lines. At the head of each regiment stood thexnnnin head of each regiment was its colonel, with his staff, mounted. nI their proper places at the head of each brigade was looking at things, camp life is either a the brigadier general, with his staff, also mounted. Across the fittel was the division commander, General Arnold, with his staff. Major General Lee, the corps commander, with his staff and the guests of the day, occupied the position of honorable spectators.

When all were in position and ready for much the same in all camps, though it | the first movement, General Burt, commay and does vary in some of its details. | mander of the First Brigade, attended by his stuff, rode across the field, stopp gard as an early riser. Heveille pulls his at the proper distance for the prescribed subste, and announced that the fronts were ready for the inspection of their communiting officer, who, accompanied by which to wash, dress and respond to roll along the line, saluted by the officers, the troops and the regimental bands, as they approached each command. After makcalls for the special processes. Sick call to their position at the reviewing stand, comes in the morning in some camps, and the troops, beginning oin the right, though it is deferred until the aftirmoon got into motion for the murch past. As in others. This calls everylody in the even regiment approached, its hand fell camp to appear before the medical offi-cers for an investigation of his physical site the reviewing officers, and continued condition. Those who report themselves its munic intil the regiment had passed to be in good order are sent about their when it fell into position in the rear, and 10 to a, in. The concentration of the tire and a drawing in profile of the ship show- ments are duly examined as a civilian gade and regiment came up its commandwould be if he summoned his family plus- ing officer, with his staff, took his post sician to his house. Smith may have a tion in the reviewing line until the com-cold. Jones a stomach disorder, and mand had passed, when they saluted and Brown may have a fever. According to retained to their posts in the marrhing the nature and the secently of the attack. Upe. As the flag and the regimental Brown, Jones and Smith will be dosed on comes go by, the bond salutes from its the spot or sent to the heads of all position with a fantage, the heads of all Police call summons the ditail to "po- on the reviewing line are bared, and the lice," or clean up, the camp; to remove | bouts of all male executions are supposed rubbish that has accumulated within the 15 be, though many remoined exceeds preceeding twenty-four hours, and to become of ignorance of the proper thing burn all that is combustible, and so put to do. The man't past the stand ends the

the from our shells. She put her helm to squadron as it was coming out of the gazes of an occasional thinks them as, or they are an agreemble the statement giving him a seat in his with one pair, setting steam, of course with a brown held to be able to say that the strength on all believe and an examination of the pass of an examinatio would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes, or four miles in the chase.

"Several of the ships were seried, the Brooklyn more often than the attention material injury was done, the greatest being about the low. Our last was one man killed and one woulded.

False Michigan and Lake Supering Transportation Co.

False Michigan and Lake Supering Transportation Co.

Supering Transportation Co.

False Michigan and Lake Supering Transportation Co.

False Mich than an hour or two. The volunteer may guestien of vustimes the sim for which, were without foundation. that disturbneed four or five hours per day. Morn- he emissed is of supreme importance to access had occurred in Datesians. Valencia

slouchy-gaited, bent-back chaps we have the opportunity presented of weeks and as though they were too tired or too quality of patience which is very useful arrived and declared that the army was for a man to carry through life in some A. G. R.

wounds of battle. He came on a visit to Wednesday and left yesterday for Fort cision of salute which marks the soldier. Leavenworth, Kan., to visit his wife. Lieutenant Myer was wounded on the finished and off-hand wave of the arm first day's fighting at Santiago. A Mauser which is so common among the ranks of bullet struck him in the extreme lower the volunteers. But the correct salute is portion of the abdomen, near the pewis, one of the tricks of the trade, bearned by and ploughed its way through ten inches months and years of practice, until the of flesh, coming out near the base of the proper movement becomes instinctive. spirt. The wound was no larger in diam-

The wounded officer gave a description of the battle before Santiago, as he sat

supposed to salute all officers, known or has the Syrian cast of countenance and unknown, but he salutes the military speaks with the fresh air of the plains in

He told of the horrors of that battle. No one, he said, had ever described it,

"A molten sun burned the troops; its as the troops crept, stumbled and stagsued to a certain number of the men of gered forward in a perfect hell of fire," ent. But perhaps, while the feeling "It was fust at noon that I was struck.

> 'God, Jim, I'm done for!' "Jim was another officer, who stood by

> myself knows how I suffered. flames away, but there were no flames;

with his arms beating the air." "Was I afraid when going into the batthat 3,000 letters a day are written in the tie? Yes I was afraid. Who ever says he would not be afraid under like circimstances is both a fool and a liar. My nerves were strained to such a tension that I felt as if the blood vessels in my head would burst. I kept saying to myas I heard them. Nearly every soldier does that, I am told, in his first battine.

> I felt as I fine whole lower portion of me was a very happy man when I found that it was not permanently so.

"Our troops made some very bad mistakes; mistakes that will probably never yellow and blue and resembled the Span- perhaps refuses an aims the ish colors. The American troops in the which is given and demanded by every rear, thinking the flag was the flag of Spaniard.

Spain and that the colored regiment was Then, there are other forces on this aids. "Another mistake was made by a Mich-

igan company. When the wagon train inces in which Don Carles has a following, was taking myself and the hundreds of and in the event of a peace dishonorable other wounded from the field to Siboncy, for Spain being concluded, there is little a Michigan soldier came out of a grove doubt that they would do so. company from front to rear. The three and, for some unaccountable reason, dis- Besides these, there are the republicans, regiments of tach of the three brigades charged his rifle. This seemed to be a without counting among them, however, signal for a terrific volley that came directly afterward from the company in Pt y Margall, who came out boldty not

train moved in order.

you can bet your very existence they are: the best soldiers on earth, I believe, and whenever you see a contrary statemen in the newspapers you can set it down as a lie. They are not only devilled good soldiers, but devilish good marksmen I was with the detachment that went with a flag of truce to General Toral, the Spanish general defending Santiago. The old general received us with great courcety, and after it had been explained to him that further resistance on his part would be useless; that the fall of Santiago Baltimore

was certain, he said with a smile: Soldiers and gentlemen, you know that New York ... it is possible for a soldier to die in de-

fense of his flam." Yes, they are strategists. For 1500 yards in front of their intreachments they had out away the trees and brush, leaving a palmetto tree here and one there and those trees standing? They were left as Phitsburg ---range finders. The Spaniards had menments to each of these trees and they knew exactly how to train their guns when our troops approached in the opening, and they trained them well ere. wounded a score more.

No. neither decient Shafter nor General Wheeler was in active command of were about three miles in the year of the od by Adjutant General John D

was wonderful and her accurate fire tog drill may last for an hour or it may him. He from ever the datay, entire the calment and other culture.

"Very respectfully.

"W. S. SCHLET.

"Commedors U. S. Navy, Commandian needs It usually to It is quite surprise.

"Commedors U. S. Navy, Commandian needs It usually to It is quite surprise.

The calment of the preservation of the preservation of the posservation of the posservatio me set what a lot of round-shouldered, philosopher, the solflor generally misses the qualitat of peace or was taken succeeded in making their emaps.

up. While the ministers were still debating it, the captain-general of Madrid resolved neither to listen to nor to consent convenient and accessible corner of ones' any talk of peace, saying that if there were no other reason, it was due to the soldiers who had fought so heroically at Santiago, disputing the ground with the enemy luch by inch, that the war should

The opinion finally prevailed in the coun

cil that in view of the fact that there is an army of 150,000 men in Cuba, it was fence of the rights of the nation in that island so long as ft could be carried on Leaving the council chamber, one of the ministers said: "We must oppose a serene front to the reverses of fortune and with a high heart, yielding neither to discouragement nor fear, continue the fight against those who are striving to deprive us of our possessions, until reverses against which we can no longer contend oblige us to surrender. We can then say that we fought as long as we nently military. The sailor ducks and rocking himself on the roomy porch of were able in defence of the integrity of the nation, yielding only when our forces He is 29 years old and comes from an were destroyed, not while we had a powold and respected family of Cleveland. erful army, with weapons in their hands, of his superior officer. By his salute he Of athletic build and nervous energy, he recognizes, not the individual, for he is is a fair type of the American soldier. He us to adopt a different course, we must us to adopt a different course, we must Such, in brief, are the principal incidents

which marked the day on which the catastrophe of the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's squadron became known in Madred -a day that will be remembered as one of the darkest for Spain of the dark days rays were like a million white-hot needles of the closing century. Public excitement searing the flesh and blinding the eyes has since then quieted down to some ex-

> against the government is less apparent, it has in reality grown stronger; now that the people are able to look at the situa-I felt as'if someone had hit me a terrific blow with a siedge-ammer, I retion more calmly, they are able to realizamember that I was leaning forward at the more fully the extent of their misfortune, time and that I straightened up and said: and also the culpability of the govern ment in precipitating the disaster. What me, and as he turned to book at me, a whether the government will decide for bullet pierced him through and through peace or war, it is as yet impossible to and he fell across my legs. I lay there guess. On the one hand arethecommerfor a full hour and no one but God and cial and manufacturing classes of Cata-The sun seemed to me to be setting of industrial prosperity and progress so on fire the withered grass around me. I rudely interrupted by the war, who were beat my bands about to try and keep the almost unanimous for peace before the flames away, but there were no flames; declaration of the American government it was my fancy. All through that long of its intention to send a fleet to bembard hour the builts screeched and whistled the coast of Spain, but who are now dithe coast o. Spain, but who are now diabout me and here and there I could see vided in spinton; the Labor-Secialist party some poor fellow straighten up and fall which is loud and insistent in its demand for mmediate peace, and a few among the practical minded of all classes, who see utter exhaustion of Spain.

> On the other hand, are the idealists, the army, and the great body of the people, who regard the honor of the army as their own, since each of them has now, self, as the bullets acreeched about met or has had, or expects to have a sen,or "The next one is for Orin! The next one a brother, or a father, or a husband, in is for Orini and I would duck my head the army, and who holds he honor, which higher than any material good. This is "I had just said to myself, "The next a powerful force from the fact that the one is for Orln,' when plunk I got it. I Spanish peasant is almost independent of thought I was mortally wounded, for material prosperity, which consequently had been shot away. My right leg was habits, with few material wants to supparalyzed for twenty-four hours, and I ply, be is able to live on almost nothing; and the customs of the country prevent him from feeling any tion in his poverty. As a man, he is the equal of the highest, and no grandes of be made again. One was when a colored Spain would venture, even if he felt so inregiment that had pushed away up in clined to treat with contumely the lowest the very heart of the fire, threw to the of his countrymen. Even the beggar in breeze its regimental flug. The flug was the street receives from the man who

> Spain and that the colored regiment was a Spain and that the colored regiment was a Spanish regiment, fired two volleys into of the question to be taken into account. killing and wounding many of the The Carlists, while not strong enough to everthrow the government, could yet cra-

> "The mules attached to the wagon train accusing the press of being mainly instruwere wild fellows and the suden firing mental in creating the present situation, stampeded them. They ran away, and And there are the revolutionists, without the foremost, going into a guily, all of leaders or programme. These make no the wagons crashed after, and the wreck secret of their opinions, and declars openof the train with the wounded men in it by that the time in drawing near when was complete. It was six hours before we Spain must be regenerated by a revolution could get assistance and have the wagon like that which took place at the end of train moved in order. These will "Are the Spaniards good soldlers? Well, blame the government equally whichever least difficult factor of the problems

Chuhe

Cincinnati ...

Chicago: Brooklyn ... At Pittshurg-First game: R H 10 .000000100-1 6 1 .000010500-612 3 MAN ME ME heat gone, killed seven men and New York .. accessors s- 1 is At New York-Brookly5 At Desleville-Louisville UMINED 4 0 0 - 2 2 2 Western League At Ht. Joseph-RHE Milwaukes

At Karsus City-Kansas City 25566100 *- 130 \$ Indianapolis # 9000005-1 6 4 At Minnespelia-21 16 15 31 16 10

ONE OF THE GANG PEACHED

By an Attempted Mold-Up in the Yerritury Failed.
Muscogee, I. T. July M.-Five corn als

empted to rob the bank of Checrous, L. today, but one of the gung had nothfied the United States off buis of the intention of the request and they were man just outside of the city limits by about fifteen citizens of Chertonia well armed. A pitched builtle look place, in which two of the rectors were wounded. Three were captions and will be brought to Muscopes to await itlat. The other two, Ziffer and Croby, the implers of the gang